

pollution control technologies, and would insist that developing countries set emission targets as well. Finally, the President proposes to develop a global market-based system to curb emissions, under which countries and businesses can earn "credits" for reducing emissions below targeted levels and sell those credits to countries and businesses which have exceeded their targets. The U.S. uses such a trading system to curb emissions of certain pollutants which cause smog and acid rain.

**Conclusion:** The scientific consensus is that human activity is having an impact on the environment and Earth's climate. The question, then, is how best to respond. I do not support a "crash" program to reduce these emissions. The sky is not falling, but is slowly filling up with greenhouse gases. I favor a gradual program of reducing emissions that takes special care to protect the economy.

The President's plan, on the whole, is balanced and reasonable. It provides a long lead time for curtailing emissions, invests in energy efficiency and cleaner technologies, and proposes market-based solutions. Since the problem is global, the response must be global, and we should encourage global emissions trading and the participation of all countries, including developing countries.

Forming a proposal to fight global warming is the easy part. The tough part will be selling it to a world that wants us to do more, and to the American people, who are skeptical about the science and the need for action. The debate is only beginning.

#### REMEMBERING LOUIS J. ADAMIE "MR. SCOREBOARD"

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**  
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Wednesday, January 28, 1998*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with our colleagues a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* article about a great American and remarkable individual, Mr. Louis J. Adamie. Lou was a valiant warrior and leader in the struggle for justice and equality. His tireless efforts helped to change the Democratic Party and to shape the American political system. Lou also was a grand sportsman and will long be remembered for his contributions to major league baseball. It is my hope that our colleagues will find inspiration in his story titled, "Lou J. Adamie, 83; Was 'Mr. Scoreboard' In Big League Baseball Lore."

LOUIS J. ADAMIE, 83; WAS 'MR. SCOREBOARD'  
IN BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL LORE

Louis J. "Mr. Scoreboard" Adamie, a major league baseball scorekeeper in St. Louis for more than four decades, died Saturday (Sept. 13, 1997) at DePaul Health Center in Bridgeton after a long illness. He was 83.

Mr. Adamie, of St. John, worked for both the St. Louis Cardinals and the old Browns baseball teams here for 41 seasons as the scoreboard operator, first at the old Sportsmen's Park and later at Busch Stadium.

In 1940, Mr. Adamie strolled into the old Sportsmen's Park as a teenager, seeking the field announcer's job; instead, he was hired as scoreboard operator, keeping track of every run, pitch and error, not only in St. Louis, but also scores at other major league parks.

Between the 1941 and 1982 seasons, Mr. Adamie kept score and tracked every pitch in 4,350 games, including seven World Series and five All-Star games. The last game he worked was Game 7 of the 1982 World Series.

Sometime in the 1940s, Mr. Adamie took on additional duties as the first press box public-address announcer at a major league park. In the mid-1950s when Anheuser-Busch Cos. Inc. bought the Cardinals, Mr. Adamie became one of the first scoreboard operators in the country to run an animated display board that, in later years, would be common at most major league ballparks.

In 1968, he was inducted into the communications wing of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y., where he remained the only scoreboard operator recognized in Cooperstown. He also was honored by the St. Louis Sports Hall of Fame. In 1994, the Baseball Writers of America awarded him the Harry Mitauer Good Times award for his work in baseball. Mr. Adamie also worked as a broadcaster at WEW radio here, and for many years, he was host of sports talk shows on the radio. He was known for his "Diamond Diary" radio show.

In addition to his baseball work, Mr. Adamie was active in area Democratic politics. From the 1930s to the 1960s, he was secretary of the St. Louis City Democratic Committee, where he helped organize many political campaigns and fund-raising events. Mr. Adamie also was involved in numerous charitable organizations, including being one of the first Globe-Democrat Old Newsboys carriers. He also organized charitable bowling tournaments for the St. Louis area March of Dimes. Mr. Adamie was also active in the Legion of 1000 Men.

Visitation will be from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. Tuesday at Alexander Funeral Home, 11101 St. Charles Rock Road, St. Ann. A funeral service will be held at 11 a.m. Wednesday at the funeral home. Burial will be at Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

Among the survivors are his wife of 52 years, Helena Lampe Adamie; and a son, Rick L. Adamie of St. John.

#### MOUNT VERNON HEIGHTS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Wednesday, January 28, 1998*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this year, the good parishioners of the Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church celebrate the church's 100th anniversary. The history of the church is actually longer when we remember that it was in 1892 that its meetings began in the Garden Avenue School. The church became fully organized in 1896 with the Rev. F.B. Kellogg named pastor of the new church. By the following year the congregation had grown so large that it moved to a barn on Bedford Avenue and, on July 4th of that year, the new church was dedicated.

By 1910 the church has become self-supporting and in 1916 construction on the current building was started. The church, a New England colonial design reflecting a post Civil War spirit of unity and self determination, was completed by 1922. Subsequently a sanctuary was added as well as tower chime.

The Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church has always practiced community activism as well as charitable works and community projects, such as its youth seminars and elderly centers.

The Church also is part of the annual pulpit exchanges in which ministers from 19 churches deliver sermons at sister churches.

The Church is justly proud of its fellowship of many denominations and its ministers of

many differing ethnic and social backgrounds. The Rev. Maximilian Bernard Surjadinata, pastor since 1988, was born in Indonesia. I warmly congratulate the Mount Vernon Heights Congregational Church on its centenary and for its wonderful accomplishments in those hundred years.

#### CONGRATULATING GIACOMO LEONE

**HON. JERRY WELLER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Wednesday, January 28, 1998*

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Giacomo Leone of La Salle, Illinois on being named the 1997 recipient of the Illinois Theater Association's Award of Honor. This award is given in honor of individuals for exceptional service to the ITA and the drama profession.

Mr. Leone a speech and drama instructor at Illinois Valley Community College has staged over 70 productions in his 21 years at IVCC, and has been active in the Illinois Theater Association serving as both President and Treasurer. Giacomo Leone's commitment to the arts in Illinois and my district can be witnessed through the countless hours Giacomo spends working on committees, and through his work as a director, playwright and composer at IVCC.

In 1987 and 1988, Giacomo Leone took his act on the road to Northeastern University of Technology in Shenyang in the People's Republic of China. There Giacomo taught English, Business Communication, and social amenities to Chinese graduate students who were going to work in the United States. Mr. Leone also acted as an advisor in foreign languages to the university faculty. During his time in China, Giacomo used his bilingual skills serving as a liaison between the Hong Kong-Illinois office, and the Illinois office in Shenyang.

Through hard work and devotion, Giacomo has shared his love of the stage with audiences and students from Illinois and around the world. From La Salle to Shenyang, Giacomo Leone's impact on the lives of all who know him is not only worthy of recognition by this body, but, his commitment to the arts and our children should act as a model for all.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Mr. Leone's commitment to the arts, his students at IVCC and the local community. At a time when service to the community has become more important than ever in enriching the lives of our children, Giacomo Leone has stepped forward to do his part.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Leone, and I wish him, his wife Beth, and their four children the very best.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. MIHRAN AGBABIAN

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Wednesday, January 28, 1998*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Mihran Agabian, founding

President and President Emeritus of the American University of Armenia.

Sir Francis Bacon said that "Knowledge itself is power." As a man who has dedicated his career to furthering educational opportunities for students around the world, Mihran has ensured that future generations will be armed with the knowledge to understand and resolve the complex challenges they face. He has been particularly active in the Armenian community, and using his skills and resources has worked tirelessly to improve the standard of education in Armenia.

Mihran's specialized degree and engineering background afforded him several opportunities, including the position of Chairman of the Civil Engineering Department at the University of Southern California. During his time at U.S.C., Mihran concentrated on turning a practically non-existent structural laboratory into one of the best in California, and as director of the environmental program, he integrated environmental research into a unified program in civil engineering. Mihran's expertise led him to Armenia in December of 1988 after an earthquake destroyed countless buildings, leaving over 25,000 people dead and more than 500,000 people homeless.

This experience left a remarkable impression on Mihran and led to the idea of establishing an educational institution of higher learning to help Armenia regain some of what it had lost in the field of education. Three years later, on the day that the Armenian Parliament declared independence, the American University of Armenia opened its doors to young scholars. As a driving force behind the creation and success of this institution, Mihran assumed the position of President and has continued to lead the University as a pre-eminent educational institution in Armenia.

Mihran's distinguished career has been highlighted by several honors, including being named "Man of the Year" by the Armenian Professional Society in 1978; "Distinguished Engineering Educator of the Year" by the Institute for the Advancement of Engineering in 1992; and most recently receiving the Kabakjian Award for Science/Engineering of the Armenian Students Association in 1996. He and his wife play an active role in several community events and organizations.

As an educator and a visionary, Mihran has provided the students of Armenia with the tools they need to improve their standard of living. In an uncertain, turbulent world, these students are armed with the knowledge to address issues that will not only affect their own lives, but the lives of many future generations.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Dr. Mihran Agabian for the outstanding work he has done for the Armenian community.

#### THE ASIAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 28, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### THE ASIAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

Over the last several months, the economic news has been dominated by the crisis in

East Asia— gyrations in stock markets, widespread business and banking failures, and the sharp decline of currencies throughout the region. Americans are concerned when our stock market fluctuates in response; they wonder about our role in responding to the crisis; and they worry about the overall impact of the crisis on the U.S. economy.

*What is the crisis?* The economic turmoil in East Asia is largely a banking and investment crisis linked to a collapse of investor confidence. Because East Asian economies are closely tied together, a series of problems—starting with a flawed exchange rate policy in Thailand this past summer—have quickly spilled over into neighboring countries. Five countries have been hit the hardest—Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea, and to a lesser extent, Malaysia and the Philippines—but a total of thirteen countries have been affected. Taken together, these economies comprise approximately a third of the world economy. The sums of money involved make this the largest economic crisis in recent years, far larger than the Latin American debt crisis of the 1980s or the Mexican peso crisis in 1995.

What caused it? For several years, Pacific Rim countries were growing rapidly. A huge wave of investment poured into these "Asian tiger" countries, but much of it was invested unwisely. In a word, there was too much of everything: over-investment, over-lending, and over-building, in ill-conceived real estate and industrial projects; over-saving, diverting the buying power from people; and over-guidance, with too many bureaucrats and government officials deciding which companies receive loans and investment. The region's successes obscured banking and financial systems rife with mismanagement and corruption. People ignored warning signs in the booming, rapidly changing economies, and overlooked the lack of reliable information and financial system safeguards.

How serious is the crisis? The Asian financial turmoil represents a serious threat to global prosperity. We are clearly at a critical moment for Asia. The outlook today is better than it was a few weeks ago, with most markets showing signs of recovery. Yet we should not be complacent. The problem is that the loss of confidence can be highly contagious. If, for example, Indonesia's economy collapses, so could other nearby economies, and that could take down markets across the world. In addition, although the crisis has not spread to China, it faces some of the same problems as its neighbors. So clearly the main concern is that the crisis not worsen and spread.

What is the impact on the U.S.? Most experts believe that the current turmoil will have a modest but meaningful impact on the U.S. Our economy is fundamentally strong and should be able to weather the current crisis. Moreover, as a result of our own financial crises in 1929 and in the 1980s, protections have been put in place to prevent most of the problems the East Asian economies are experiencing.

On the negative side, the U.S. will likely see its trade deficit grow as changes in exchange rates make imports cheaper and our exports more expensive. Some U.S. companies could see lower profits and some job loss, and wages could be held down. The experts think that U.S. economic growth for 1998 could be cut by up to a point, to around 2%. On the positive side, cheaper imports mean lower prices for consumers and should help keep down inflation in the U.S. In addition, our interest rates are falling, as investors worried about East Asia shift their funds to the U.S. That means, for example, lower home mortgage rates for Americans.

A greater fear is that the problems may undermine the political stability of the re-

gion and affect U.S. security interests. South Korea and Indonesia, for example, play an enormously important role in maintaining regional stability. Some governments in the region have fallen, and others could fall. In addition, there could be resentment against the United States because of its role in proposing tough solutions for the area's economies.

*What steps are being taken to deal with the crisis?* The greatest challenge now facing these economies is to restore investor confidence and financial market credibility. Several steps are needed.

First, because the crisis basically involves lending from private financial institutions around the world to private banks and companies in the region, these private lenders are being urged to renegotiate their loans to make it easier for borrowers to repay. Second, all the bad debt that remains hidden needs to be exposed so the full extent of what is needed to fix the problem is known. There has to be more transparency and better oversight of the financial systems of developing countries. Third, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is extending emergency funds to beleaguered countries, in exchange for assurances that they will make economic reforms that will help ensure their ability to repay their loans. The U.S. has pressed the IMF to seek tough reforms, and the U.S. and other countries have agreed to provide emergency assistance if IMF money proves inadequate. The IMF is producing results in the region, but its role and accountability are being challenged. Fourth, we need an improved international financial mechanism in which both borrowers and lenders, who may now be bailed out, will pay a price and be subject to the consequences of their actions and the disciplines of the market. Fifth, Japan clearly needs to stimulate its economy. It has a special responsibility as the dominant economic power in the region to boost its economy in order to absorb more of the exports of its struggling neighbors. Finally, President Clinton needs to speak to the American people and to the world about the financial crisis. He needs to explain why bailouts are needed, how a collapse can harm our security, and how it can be contagious. His economic strategy must be shown to advance his security strategy and America's interests around the world.

*What is the region's long-term outlook?* Correcting the financial problems discovered in East Asia will take some time, and many difficult steps lie ahead. But the long-term outlook for the region is not bleak. Countries can still build on the strengths that fueled the "Asian tiger" economies in the first place, including a strong savings rate and a well-educated and motivated workforce. In addition, the crisis is driving Asian leaders to adopt market-oriented reforms of the kind favored by the U.S.—economic systems that are more open, liberalized, deregulated, and transparent. Because of the crisis, countries across the globe are seeing the advantages of open, accountable governments and financial systems.

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TAXMAN V. PISCATAWAY CASE

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, when the Black Leadership Forum decided to finance the settlement of the *Taxman v. Pascataway*, many outside the civil rights community asked